Pesticide and Noxious Weed Newsletter

Winter/Spring 2004-05 Nebraska Department of Agriculture Vol. 16

Significant Enforcement Cases

Drift

Many areas of Nebraska experienced an earlier spring than usual, resulting in a greater potential for drift exposure to sensitive plants. Once the weather patterns settled down into a fairly mild summer, we saw a significant reduction in the number of drift complaints compared to past years. One situation dealt with a broadleaf weed application to a pasture which drifted onto ornamental and garden plants in a nearby acreage. The resulting loss was widespread and was valued in the tens of thousands of dollars to the property owner. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) is currently reviewing this case for enforcement consideration.

Another significant drift case involved a ground application of paraquat applied on a windy day. It was carried to a residential area, causing widespread plant damage to gardens and trees. This case is pending laboratory analysis results.

Inside this Issue

Sale of RUPs Without a Dealer License

By way of a routine marketplace inspection, NDA determined that a facility, which was not typically associated with the pesticide industry, had been selling restricted-use pesticides to numerous other unlicensed dealers for a number of years. Follow-up inspections at the other facilities found the products were being sold as part of an equipment lease program that partnered the restricted pesticide with the lease of the application equipment. At least three enforcement actions are in progress with combined penalties in excess of $25,000.

Chemical Trespass

An urban property owner didn't appreciate the weed problems on the vacant lot next to his well-kept yard. Taking matters into his own hands, the property owner convinced a friend to spray the property for weed control as a favor. Unfortunately, the applicator, who was not commercially certified or well trained, applied the herbicide on a very windy day. This caused drift to carry to three adjacent properties, resulting in damages to all three. NDA found both the applicator and the initial property owner in violation of the Nebraska Pesticide Act for:

1. Use of a pesticide that caused damage to non-target plants; and
2. Causing a pesticide to be used on property without the property owner's permission (chemical trespass).

Trouble with Termites

NDA has received an ever-increasing frequency of complaints related to improperly applied termiticides. There are many reasons why consumers might feel the termiticide treatment they purchased was not what was delivered. Some of these reasons have to do with confusing terminology on the contract or inspection reports, neither of which is regulated by the Pesticide Program. There is also a growing concern by NDA that inadequate applications are allowed by termiticide labels which fall short of including clear, specific language on termiticide application procedures. During the last 12 months, NDA has issued enforcement action to at least a dozen applicators who under-applied or misapplied termiticides. The cause of the action is most frequently related to a failure to create a complete chemical barrier around the structure being treated. If NDA is able to establish inadequate chemical concentrations were applied, it can take penalty action against the applicator and the pest control company.

Inadequate Monitoring

One bird kill was reported this year when a resident of an apartment complex found a number of birds lying dead. While West Nile Virus was once suspected, NDA knew from coordination with the State Health Department that reports of dead birds from West Nile Virus were significantly reduced this summer. The resident also reported seeing someone placing boxes on top of the

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(Continued from Page 1)

garages in the apartment complex, and then pouring something resembling grain into the boxes. Through investigation, NDA determined an incorrectly applied bird control product was to blame. In addition to a large number of pigeons killed, NDA and Nebraska Game and Parks investigators found migratory bird species that are not allowed to be killed by bird control programs. Interviews with the property manager and the certified applicator found that pre-baiting and monitoring failed to comply with label directions, and enforcement action is being considered by both NDA and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Counterfeit Pesticides

Nationwide, states and consumers are finding more and more illegally imported, counterfeit animal care products. Of primary concern are counterfeit flea and tick control products mimicking Frontline and Advantage single dose pet treatments. Unscrupulous counterfeiters are repackaging both products into mislabeled counterfeit containers and selling them over the Internet to unsuspecting customers. In some cases, large wholesale veterinarian facilities have been duped into selling this product as the genuine article. Close examination of the contents and labeling of the counterfeit products have found legitimate product repackaged so the customer applies two to three times the recommended dosage, endangering the animals health. In other instances, illegitimate product is packaged and sold in very realistic containers.

Three significant cases of counterfeit products have been found in Nebraska. One involved an overdosing of a small dog that caused immediate and serious health problems for the animal. NDA suspects product for large animals was repackaged into small animal containers, causing the pet owner to overdose the animal by up to three times the amount intended with the legitimate product. The second case involved a pet groomer who was buying "bulk" quantities of counterfeit product and selling single dose amounts through the pet grooming business. Once inspectors from both Nebraska and Iowa informed the owner they were in violation of state and federal laws, they ceased this practice. The third situation is still being investigated, but deals with a pet supply web site selling counterfeit product. The product is sent to a mail-forwarding service in Nebraska, which in turn sends orders to an address in California. The web site was operated by an individual in Iowa. This underscores the concerns of state and federal regulators that national consistency of pesticide enforcement is needed. Federal enforcement is being considered for multistate distributions.

NDA Pesticide Inspection Summary for FY 2004

(10/01/03 to 09/30/04)

Inspection Type	Number
Certified Applicator Inspections (commercial/non-commercial)	119
Certified Applicator Inspections (private)	75
RUP Dealer Record Inspections	149
Marketplace Inspections	143
Producing Establishment Inspections	11
Agricultural Complaint Investigations	25
Agricultural Use Observations	27
Non-Agricultural Complaint Investigations	28
Non-Agricultural Use Observations	22
Import/Export Inspections	0
Experimental Use Permits	2
Total Inspections	**601**

Pesticide Violations by Types for FY 2004

(10/01/03 to 09/30/04)

Violation Type	Number of Violations		
	Private Applicators	Comm./ Non-comm. Applicators	Other
Record Keeping	6	46	9 dealer
Uncertified Applicators	0	12	1 dealer
Drift - Agricultural	2	8	0
Drift - Non Agricultural	0	2	0
PPE	0	3 ag, 3 non-ag	0
Disposal	0	2	0
RUP Sales	0	5	0
Worker Protection Standard	0	7	0
Other Label Violations	2	7	0
Unregistered or Misbranded Pesticides	0	15	1
Total Violations	**10**	**110**	**11**

2004 Atrazine Agreement Highlights

Recently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the registrants of atrazine reached an agreement on the conditions of the Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IRED). This agreement harmonizes the labels of all atrazine products, regardless of the registrant, and sets forth the water quality conditions determining where products containing this active ingredient may be used. It also outlines monitoring programs that will be initiated to further clarify potential risks to drinking water and ecological systems. Some of the highlights of this agreement include:

- Registrants and dealers are required to apply new labeling to existing atrazine products in the channels of trade.
- The following statements will now appear on any pesticide containing greater than 4% atrazine:

  ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through www.atrazine-watershed.info or 866-365-3014 [or specific registrant information]. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact [insert name of registrant] for a refund.

- Drinking water program – The registrants of atrazine are required to carry out a monitoring program and, depending on the results, develop mitigation plans for specific watersheds. Over 100 community water systems will be monitored using an enhanced design, where samples will be collected weekly during the use season for a particular crop and geographic region, and biweekly for the remainder of the year (see map). For more information on this aspect of the agreement and potential use prohibitions, see the Summer 2003 edition of the *Pesticide and Noxious Weed Newsletter*.
- Rural well program – The registrants are to begin an EPA-approved monitoring project for rural domestic drinking water beginning around March of 2005.
- Environmental exposure program - atrazine registrants shall conduct an ecological monitoring program as described in the October 2003 Atrazine IRED. This program will focus on watershed impacts of atrazine use, particularly surface water run-off. There are seven such watersheds in Nebraska (see

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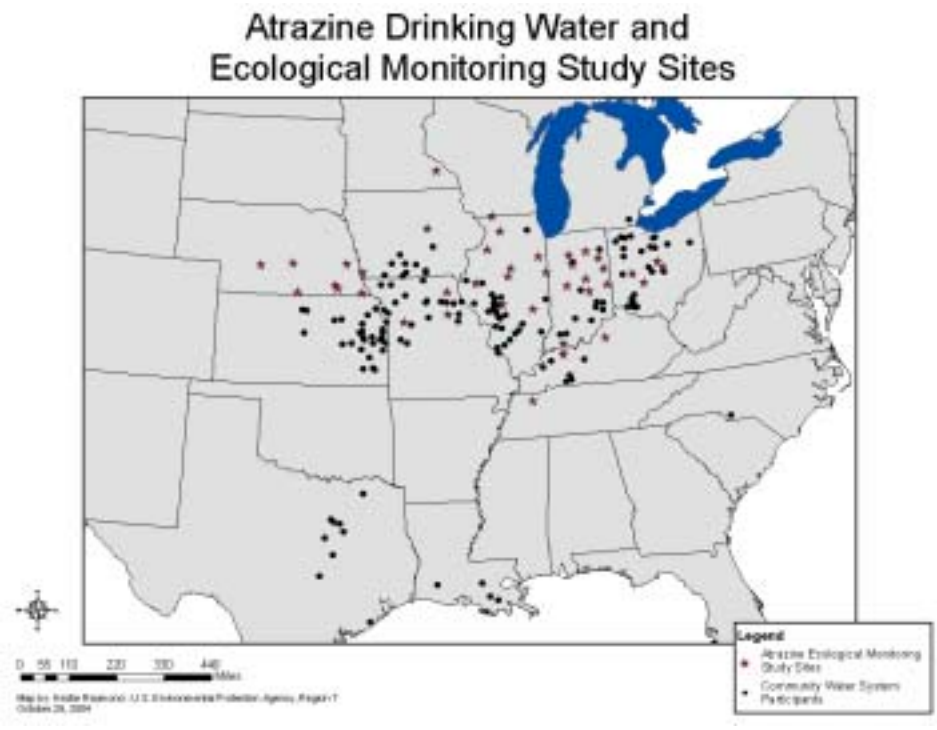

Attention:

Recertification by Exam for Certain Categories

For 2005, there are a number of small or fairly new pesticide applicator categories for which the University will NOT be offering the option to recertify by attending a training session. The only method available this year for recertification in these categories will be to take exams (similar to or identical to the exams taken when you first acquired your license). The General Standards training requirements of your recertification can still be met through attending a training session. However, category-specific requirements will need to be met by completing an exam. The categories in which you will only be able to **RECERTIFY BY EXAM** will be:

- 1a- Soil Fumigation
- 02- Ag Animal
- 03- Forestry
- 5S- Sewer Root Control
- 06- Seed Treatment
- 14- Wildlife Damage Control

Special TESTING sessions (no training) have been scheduled for February 10 and March 10 for people needing to take these exams. Category and General Standards exams will be offered at these sessions. Persons who miss the Crop Protection Clinics for recertifying in the Ag Plant category may also recertify by exam at these sessions. Testing locations are posted on the following web site:

www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/pes/schedule/certest.htm

If you have questions regarding certification, please feel free to contact NDA at 877-800-4080.

2005 Initial Certification Meetings
Commercial and Non-Commercial
(UNL or Association Training as well as Exams)

Training entities may charge fees for training. NDA will bill applicators separately for commercial licenses.

Date	Meeting	Category(ies)	City, Location
January 25	Ag Expo	1	Omaha, Quest Center
January 27-28	Urban Pest Mgt. Conf.	8,8W,9,11	Lincoln, Cornhusker
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	4,7,11,14	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,8,8W	Columbus, Platte County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,6,7	Fremont, Dodge County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,5,8,8W,10	Grand Island, College Park
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,7,9,11,14	Lincoln, Lancaster County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,7,8,8W,9	Norfolk, Northeast Community College
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,3,5,9,14	North Platte, UNL West Central Res. & Ext. Center
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,8,8W,10,14	Omaha, Dodge County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 1	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,9,11	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle's Res. & Ext. Center
February 22-23	NE Aviation Trades Assoc.	1,12	Grand Island, Midtown Holiday Inn
February 24	Custom Applicator School	1	Hastings, Central Community College
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,9	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	4,7,9,14	Columbus, Platte County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	4,6,7,9,11,14	Grand Island, College Park
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,7,8,8W,10	Lincoln, Lancaster County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,5,10,14	Norfolk, Northeast Community College
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	4,7,8,8W	North Platte, UNL West Central Res. & Ext. Center
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	3,4,7,9	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 24	UNL Initial Certification	4,5,7,8,8W	Scottsbluff, Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
March 17	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,6	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 17	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,7,8,8W,9	Norfolk, Northeast Community College
March 17	UNL Initial Certification	4,7,9,10	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 17	UNL Initial Certification	1,4,7,14	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
April 21	UNL Initial Certification	4	Lincoln, Lancaster County Cooperative Ext. Service
April 21	UNL Initial Certification	4,7,8,8W	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
April 21	UNL Initial Certification	4	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center

2005 Recertification Meetings
Commercial and Non-Commercial

Note article on pevious page for categories 1a, 2, 3, 5S, 6, and 14
Training entities may charge fees for training. NDA will bill applicators separately for commercial licenses.

Date	Meeting	Category(ies)	City, Location
January 5	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Fremont, Christensen Field
January 6	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Auburn, Auburn Manor
January 7	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Beatrice, Holiday Inn Express
January 10	NE Turfgrass Conference	4, D/R	Omaha, Holiday Inn Central
January 11	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	York, Chances “R”
January 12	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Hastings, Garden Café (Holiday Inn)
January 13	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	O’Neill, Stone Restaurant
January 14	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Norfolk, Lifelong Learning Center
January 18	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Scottsbluff, Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
January 19	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Ogallala, Grey Goose Lodge
January 20	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Broken Bow, Bum Steer
January 21	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Holdrege, Ag Center
January 24	Crop Protection Clinic	1, D/R	Lincoln, Lancaster Cooperative Ext. Service
January 25	Ag Expo	1	Omaha, Qwest Center
January 27-28	Urban Pest Mgt. Conf.	8,8W,9,11	Lincoln, Cornhusker Hotel
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7	Albion, KC Hall

Please Post for Future Reference

Date	Meeting	Category(ies)	City, Location
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,11	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,9	Columbus, Platte County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,10	Grand Island, College Park
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,9	Holdrege, Phelps County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,8,8W,11	Lincoln, Lancaster County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,10,11	Norfolk, Lifelong Learning Center
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,11	North Platte, UNL West Central Res. & Ext. Center
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,9,11	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W	O'Neill, Holt County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 3	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,9,11	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7	Ainsworth, Courthouse meeting room
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,7,11	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7	Columbus, Platte County Courthouse
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W	Fremont, Dodge County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,8,8W,11	Grand Island, College Park
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7	Holdrege, Phelps County Fairgrounds
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,11	Lincoln, Lancaster County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,6,7,8,8W	Norfolk, Lifelong Learning Center
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,7,9,10	North Platte, UNL West Central Res. & Ext. Center
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,9,10	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,7	Ord, Valley County
February 22	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,11	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
February 22-23	NE Aviation Trades Assoc.	1,12	Grand Island, Midtown Holiday Inn
February 24	Custom Appl. School	1	Hastings, Central Community College
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,7,9	Beatrice, Gage County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,7,10	Columbus, Platte County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,9	Norfolk, Lifelong Learning Center
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,7,8,8W,11	Omaha, Douglas County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,5,7	O'Neill, Holt County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 15	UNL Recertification	5,7	Ord, Valley County Cooperative Ext. Service
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,5,7,9,11	Scottsbluff, UNL Panhandle Res. & Ext. Center
March 15	UNL Recertification	4,5,7	Valentine, Cherry County Cooperative Ext. Service

2004-2005 Approved Association Meetings for Recertification Commercial and Non-Commercial

Date	Meeting	Category(ies)	City, Location
January 10	NE Turfgrass Conference	4, D/R	Omaha, Holiday Inn Central
January 25	Ag Expo	1	Omaha, Qwest Center
January 27-28	Urban Pest Mgt. Conf.	8,8W,9,11	Lincoln,Cornhusker
February 22-23	NE Aviation Trades Assoc.	1,12	Grand Island, Midtown Holiday Inn
February 24	NE Agri-Business Assoc. Custom Applicator School	1	Hastings, Central Community College

Applicator Categories

1	Ag Plant
1a	Soil Fumigation
2	Ag Animal
3	Forest
4	Ornamental and Turf
5	Aquatic
5S	Sewer Root *(metam sodium)*
6	Seed Treatment
7	Right-of-Way
8	Structural Health
8W	Wood Destroying Organism
9	Public Health
10	Wood Preservation
11	Fumigation (grain)
12	Aerial
14	Wildlife Damage Control
REG	Regulatory Subcategory
D/R	Demonstration/Research Subcategory

Please Post for Future Reference

(Atrazine Agreement Continued)

map). More specific information on this aspect of the agreement and the watersheds to be monitored can be found in the atrazine IRED (www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/atrazine/).

- Prohibits use in chemigation systems.
- Product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Prohibits mixing and loading within 50 feet of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes, and reservoirs.
- Prohibits application within 66 feet of the points where field surface water run-off enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers. If land is highly erodible, the buffer must be planted to the crop or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.
- Requires that one of the following restrictions be used in applying atrazine to tile-outletted fields containing standpipes:
  1. Do not apply within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted fields;
  2. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of two to three inches in the entire field.
  3. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when a high-crop residue management practice is practiced.

High-crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

Links to fact sheets and supplemental labeling information can be found at a new NDA page: www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/pes/atrazine_moa.htm.

Prostate Cancer and Agricultural Pesticides

Recently, an update to an Agricultural Health Study project has been published. The project is a long-term study of agricultural exposures and chronic disease (especially cancer) among commercial and private pesticide applicators (and their spouses, if applicable) in Iowa and North Carolina. The study is funded primarily by the National Cancer Institute. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, EPA, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health also participated.

Recent findings included in the prostate cancer fact sheet:

- Compared with the general population of Iowa, Iowa commercial pesticide applicators had a 41% excess risk of prostate cancer and Iowa private applicators had a 27% excess risk.
- A greater than expected increase in prostate cancer was seen when evaluating those with both specific pesticide exposure and a positive family history of prostate cancer. These pesticides included several widely used insecticides (chlorpyrifos, coumaphos, fonofos, phorate, and permethrin for animal use) and a herbicide (butylate). These findings may suggest that these six pesticides interact with a particular form of one or more genes shared by men with a family history of prostate cancer, making them more susceptible to developing the disease.
- Among the 45 individual pesticides examined, only methyl bromide showed a significant dose-response relationship with prostate cancer risk. This was seen overall, as well as in North Carolina private applicators, Iowa private applicators, and Iowa commercial applicators. The risk of prostate cancer rose as the total number of days of methyl bromide use increased.

A fact sheet describing how the study is being conducted, as well the one describing the prostate cancer update, can be viewed at Iowa State University's pesticide applicator training web site (www.pme.iastate.edu/PAT/pcic/2003/index.htm). These and future fact sheets will likely also be posted at the Agricultural Health Study web site (www.aghealth.org/).

Saltcedar - Nebraska's Newest Noxious Weed

Saltcedar *(Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb.)* and *(Tamarix parviflora DC)* also known as tamarisk is a perennial deciduous tree or shrub. This plant invades wetlands, stream and river banks, and lake shores. Saltcedar can grow up to 20 feet tall with a deep extensive tap root. The leaves are small and scale like (similar to cedar trees). In Nebraska, saltcedar flowers from April to September with small pink flowers. Saltcedar was introduced into the United States in the early 1900s. It was planted for erosion control and wind breaks. However, saltcedar has escaped those sites and has become established across Nebraska. Saltcedar is not an efficient user of water and is blamed for lowering the water table along streams, rivers, and lakes in the southwest United States.

On October 13, 2004, the Nebraska Noxious Weed Advisory Committee voted to recommend that the Director of Agriculture declare saltcedar a noxious weed in Nebraska.
Mr. Merlyn Carlson, Director of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, reviewed this request and on October 26, 2004, declared saltcedar a noxious weed in Nebraska effective January 1, 2005. Saltcedar infestations have been documented in 23 Nebraska counties. Scattered infestations occur along the Platte River from Wyoming to the Missouri River. Small, isolated infestations have been reported along

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the Missouri River in northeast Nebraska. The largest infestations occur on Lake McConaughy, Swanson Reservoir, and Harlan County Lake.

For more information regarding saltcedar or other noxious weeds in Nebraska contact your local county weed control superintendent or the Nebraska Department of Agriculture.

What is a Tolerance and Tolerance Revocation?

Pesticides are used for a variety of reasons, including protecting food and feed crops from insect and disease injury, as well as weed competition. After a pesticide is applied, a residue of the pesticide, or components of the pesticide, may remain on or in the treated crop. Pesticides are broken down in the environment a number of ways, including reacting with oxygen, light, water, or being metabolized by microorganisms or plants. These factors, among others, influence the residue level.

As part of its program to regulate the use of pesticides, EPA establishes a "tolerance," or the maximum amount of a pesticide that may legally remain in or on food or animal feed. A specific tolerance is established for each pesticide on a particular crop or crop group.

Pesticide manufacturers are required to submit data to EPA that answer questions about what residues are present in food and in what quantities. Among these are field trial data, which are studies of residues found on crops grown in the field when pesticides are applied using the highest rate allowed by the pesticide product label. Thus, when using a product in accordance with the label (even a very old label), the grower would not expect the residue on a crop to be more than the tolerance. However, with quickly changing federal regulations, this may not always be the case.

In recent years, EPA has been increasing the number of tolerances revoked. Sometimes, all the tolerances of a particular active ingredient are revoked, and on other occasions just the tolerances on a few crops are revoked. It is important to remember that current tolerance revocation is initiated after the use has been canceled for a few years. In the past, the tolerance would remain active many years after the use on the crop was canceled.

Why should you as the grower and/or pesticide applicator care if EPA revokes certain tolerances? You may still have some of the old product left in your chemical storage area, and it is possible that the uses on the label have been canceled and the tolerances revoked. If you use the product on a crop that does not have a tolerance for the active ingredient in that product, your crop could have an illegal residue and could be embargoed in the field or the marketplace. This scenario, which used to be quite rare, is becoming more common with the regulations of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA).

So what can you do to avoid illegal residue problems on your crop?

- Be aware of what pesticides are currently labeled/registered for use on the crop you grow, or treat.
- Avoid "stocking up" on older labeled products, and try to buy only as much product as you will need for the season. Purchase only recently labeled products if you are in doubt.
- If you plan to use a pesticide, especially a product that was labeled several years ago, verify that the tolerance has not been revoked. Your county extension educator, local crop consultant, or the product manufacturer may have this information. You can also obtain this information at the following web site: www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/tolerance_reports.htm.

Most of the time, you will find that your old pesticide will still have a tolerance, but if it does not, checking first will save you the trouble and expense of a crop embargo.

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Staff Changes

Receptionist Rose Graves recently retired after ten years with the pesticide program. If you had the opportunity to take your tests at the Lincoln office, talk to her on the phone, or sample some of her baked goods, you will know that Rose will be missed here. However, we are excited about the return of Gail Lowery, who assumed these duties November 1st. Gail previously worked for us, followed by a period at NDA's Data Center. Welcome Gail!

2005 Planner

- Outdoor home, lawn, and garden uses of diazinon have been canceled and retailers must not sell diazinon products allowing these uses after December 31, 2004. More information, including details of the "buy back" program, can be found at www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/diazinon.htm.
- A "CleanSweep" program for collecting unused, unwanted, or waste pesticides is being planned for the spring of 2005 by NDA and its partners. As in the past, approximately 20 sites will be located statewide where this material can be taken. Please pay attention to your major media outlets for more information.
- New labels on grain fumigants now contain requirements for the development of fumigation management plans which detail logistical, performance, and contact information for each application of a commodity storage site. Information can be found at www.agr.state. ne.us/division/bpi/pes/fmp.htm

Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Program
(402) 471-2394

Mitch Coffin - Manager

Gail Lowery - Pesticide and Noxious Weed Program Secretary

Ron Bouska - *(north central)*
(402) 925-2157

David Boschult - *(northeast)*
(402) 887-4789

Chan Komarek - *(south central)*
(308) 384-2933

Cris Burks - *(west)*
(308) 487-5520

Tom Neill - (southwest)
(308) 856-4293

This newsletter is posted on NDA's web page shortly after it is published. If you would rather view it on-line instead of receiving a hard copy, please submit your e-mail address to craiglr@agr.state.ne.us, and we will notify you of the next publication.

Department of Agriculture
Pesticide Program Staff
(402) 471-2394

Tim Creger - Manager

Buzz Vance - Certification/WPS Training

Craig Romary - Groundwater/Buffer Strip/ Endangered Species

Kim Morgan - Product Registration/ Dealer Licenses

Dick Wiechman - Case Review Officer

Inspectors:
Kevin Holdorf - *(Omaha metro region)*
(402) 253-3948

Rich Franchini - *(north central region)*
(402) 529-6808

Clayton Haman - *(southeast region)*
(402) 471-2394

Jeff Elsen - *(Panhandle region)*
(308) 254-7640

Eric Fuentes-Ruiz - *(southwest region)*
(308) 995-2158

Website: www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/pstnx/news.htm

This newsletter is available in other formats for persons with disabilities upon request. For an alternate format or for additional information on topics in this publication, please call the Nebraska Department of Agriculture at (402) 471-2394.

TDD users can contact the Department by first calling the Nebraska Relay System. Telephone (800) 833-7352 and asking the operator to call (402) 471-2394.

Merlyn Carlson, Director
Dick Wiechman and
Craig Romary, Editors

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RUPs Registered in Nebraska for Vertebrate Control

Restricted Use Product	EPA Reg #	Active Ingredient	Registrant
For Bird control			
Avitrol Corn Chops	11649-6	compound 1861	Avitrol Corp.
Avitrol Double Strength Corn Chops	11649-5	compound 1861	Avitrol Corp.
Avitrol Mixed Grains	11649-4	compound 1861	Avitrol Corp.
Avitrol Powder Mix	11649-11	compound 1861	Avitrol Corp.
Avitrol Whole Corn	11649-7	compound 1861	Avitrol Corp.
Starlicide Complete	67517-8-59613	starlicide	Earth City
For Other vertebrates			
Degesh Phostoxin Pellets	72959-5	aluminum phosphide	D&D Holdings
Degesh Phostoxin Tablets	72959-4	aluminum phosphide	D&D Holdings
Detia Phosphide Pellets	72959-5	aluminum phosphide	D&D Holdings
Detia Phosphide Tablets	72959-4	aluminum phosphide	D&D Holdings
Ditrac Tracking Powder	12455-56	diphacinone	Bell Laboratories
Elston Gopher Getter Bait	35380-1	strychnine	Elston Mfg.
Fumiphos 60% Aluminum Phosphide	30574-9	aluminum phosphide	Midland Fumigant Co.
Fumiphos 60% Aluminum Phosphide	30574-11	aluminum phosphide	Midland Fumigant Co.
Gastoxin Fumigation Pellets	43743-2	aluminum phosphide	Bernardo Chemicals
Gastoxin Fumigation Tablets	43743-1	aluminum phosphide	Bernardo Chemicals
Hopkins Zc Phosphide Bait	2393-185	zinc phosphide	Hacco, Inc.
Hopkins Zc Phosphide Pellets	2393-521	zinc phosphide	Hacco, Inc.
Martin's Gopher Bait 50R	53883-24	strychnine	Control Solutions
Petersen's Gopher Killer I	10031-1	strychnine	Petersen Seeds
Petersen's Gopher Killer II	10031-2	strychnine	Petersen Seeds
Petersen's Gopher Killer III	10031-3	strychnine	Petersen Seeds
Petersen's Pocket Gopher Killer	10031-6	strychnine	Petersen Seeds
Phosphume Fumigation Pellets	70506-14-1015	aluminum phosphide	Douglas Products
Phosphume Fumigation Tablets	70506-13-1015	aluminum phosphide	Douglas Products
Prozap Zc Phosphide Pellets	2393-521	zinc phosphide	Hacco, Inc.
Prozap Zc Phosphide Oat Bait	61282-14	zinc phosphide	Hacco, Inc.
Ridall Zinc II	2393-521-7173	zinc phosphide	Lipha Tech Inc.
Rozol Blue Tracking Powder	7173-172	chlorophacinone	Lipha Tech Inc.
Rozol Tracking Powder	7173-113	chlorophacinone	Lipha Tech Inc.
Weevil-cide Gas Bags	70506-15	aluminum phosphide	United Phosphorus
Weevil-cide Gas Pellets	70506-14	aluminum phosphide	United Phosphorus
Weevil-cide Gas Tablets	70506-13	aluminum phosphide	United Phosphorus
Wilco Gopher Getter Ag Bait	36029-7	strychnine	Wilco Distributors
Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait	61282-14	zinc phosphide	Hacco, Inc.
ZP Rodent Bait AG	12455-17	zinc phosphide	Bell Laboratories
ZP Tracking Powder	12455-16	zinc phosphide	Bell Laboratories
Zc Phosphide Prairie Dog Bait	13808-6	zinc phosphide	S.D. Dept. of Ag.
Additional RUPs available to USDA- APHIS wildlife specialists			
For Bird control			
Compound DRC-1339	56228-29	compound 1339	USDA
Compound DRC-1339 98% - pigeons	56228-28	compound 1339	USDA
Compound DRC-1339 feedlot	56228-10	compound 1339	USDA
Compound DRC-1339 staging areas	56228-30	compound 1339	USDA
For Other vertebrates			
0.5% Strychnine Milo, burrow	56228-11	strychnine	USDA
M-44 Cyanide capsules	56228-15	sodium cyanide	USDA
Zinc Phosphide on Wheat	56228-3	zinc phosphide	USDA
Zc Phosphide Concentrate for rodents	56228-6	zinc phosphide	USDA
Zc Phosphide on rolled oats	56228-14	zinc phosphide	USDA